REFERENCE TITLE: 2009 tax corrections act

State of Arizona House of Representatives Forty-ninth Legislature First Regular Session 2009

HB 2083

Introduced by Representatives Lesko, Ash, Murphy

AN ACT

AMENDING SECTIONS 32-3651, 32-3653, 42-12054, 42-13053, 42-13301, 42-13304, 42-15105, 42-16104, 42-16105, 42-16107, 42-16109, 42-16110, 42-16157, 42-16158, 42-16161, 42-16166, 42-16204, 42-16205, 42-16251, 42-16252, 42-16255, 42-16257, 42-17152, 42-19051 AND 42-19052, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; AMENDING LAWS 2008, CHAPTER 290, SECTIONS 3, 6, 12 AND 13; REPEALING SECTION 42-13303, ARIZONA REVISED STATUTES; REPEALING LAWS 2000, CHAPTER 84, SECTIONS 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 AND 17; REPEALING LAWS 2005, CHAPTER 131, SECTION 8; RELATING TO TAXATION.

(TEXT OF BILL BEGINS ON NEXT PAGE)

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Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona: Section 1. Section 32-3651, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

32-3651. <u>Definitions</u>

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Analysis" means the review of a property valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION established by a county assessor in the representation of a person in appealing the property valuation to the county assessor.
- 2. "Appraisal" means the development of real or personal property value OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION opinions or conclusions.
 - 3. "Board" means the state board of appraisal.
- 4. "Property tax agent" means an individual who is designated by a person or is an employee of an entity designated as an agent pursuant to section 42-16001, who acts on behalf of a person who owns, controls or possesses property valued by a county assessor or the department of revenue and who receives a fee for the analysis of any matter relating to the review of the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of the person's property before the assessor, the county or state board of equalization or the department of revenue. Property tax agent does not include a person who is admitted to practice law in this state, an employee of the person owning, controlling or possessing the property or an employee of an entity designated pursuant to section 42-16001, if such employee is performing a secretarial, clerical or administrative support function.
 - Sec. 2. Section 32-3653, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read: 32-3653. Property tax agent conduct

A property tax agent:

- 1. Shall not knowingly misrepresent any information or act in a fraudulent manner.
- 2. Shall not prepare documents or provide evidence in a property valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION appeal unless the agent is authorized by the property owner to do so and any required agency authorization form has been filed.
- 3. Shall not knowingly submit false or erroneous information in a property valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION appeal.
- 4. Shall use appraisal standards and methods which THAT are adopted by the board when the agent submits appraisal information in a property valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION appeal.
- Sec. 3. Section 42-12054, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-12054. Change in classification of owner-occupied residence

A. If a person purchases or converts property that is listed as class one, paragraph $\frac{11}{12}$, class two or class four pursuant to article 1 of this chapter and occupies the property as a residence, the person may have the classification reviewed for change to class three from the date of conversion and may appeal from the decision resulting from the review in the same manner

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as provided by law for review of a valuation for ad valorem property taxes and appeal from that review.

- B. If a person makes such a conversion or appeals the classification after the county assessor has closed the rolls, the person may petition the county board of supervisors to change the classification and reduce the assessed valuation from the date of conversion.
- C. The board of supervisors shall entertain the petition in the same manner as a board of equalization hears a request for reduction in valuation.
- D. The petitioner may appeal the board of supervisors' decision in the same manner as provided in section 42-16111, except that the petitioner shall file the notice of appeal within fifteen days after the board's finding.
- E. If the board of supervisors finds that the property is in fact being used for residential purposes and should be listed as class three property, it shall change the classification on the roll and fix the assessed valuation from the date of conversion. The amount of taxes that is assessed against the property shall be computed by applying the current tax rate to the original assessed valuation prorated for the portion of the tax year before the property was converted plus the current tax rate applied to the reassessed value of the property prorated for the balance of the year.
- F. The board of supervisors shall notify the department, assessor and county treasurer of the change in classification, the change in assessed valuation and the amount of tax assessed. The department and the assessor may appeal any such decision in the same manner as provided in section 42-16111. The assessor and treasurer shall note the change on their records, and the treasurer may issue a future tax credit, endorsed by the board, to the person whose property is liable for the tax. The tax credit shall be used on the next or several succeeding property tax assessments that the person may owe thereafter.
- Sec. 4. Section 42-13053, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-13053. Exception list: review of valuation

- A. If the county assessor initially determines the valuation of property under this article by using a computerized data processing or valuation program, and if the valuation found by that method constitutes a change in the valuation methodology and the resulting change in valuation in any year is more than fifteen per cent above or below the valuation found for the same parcel of property in the preceding year, the assessor shall place the parcel on an exception list. The assessor shall review the valuation to determine if the change in valuation reflects the current status and conditions affecting each property on the exception list before mailing the notice of valuation.
- B. This section does not apply in the case of parcel splits or consolidations, construction or destruction, or OF improvements, changes in use or classification of the property, or other occurrences that would account for the change in valuation.

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Sec. 5. Section 42-13301, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-13301. Limited property value

- A. The limited property value of property for primary property taxation purposes is the limited property value of the property in the preceding valuation year plus the greater of either:
 - 1. Ten per cent of that value.
- 2. Twenty-five per cent of the difference between the full cash value of the parcel in the current valuation year and the limited value of the parcel in the preceding valuation year.
- B. The current limited value of a parcel of property shall not exceed its current full cash value.
- C. The limited property value of a parcel of property shall be determined and shown on notices and tax rolls as the total limited property value of the property. Separate determinations shall not be made for the limited property value of land and for the improvements on the land in reference to property parcels.
- D. The limited value of each parcel of property that is determined for 1980 is the base value for computing the limited value of that property in all subsequent tax years under this chapter.
- Sec. 6. Section 42-13304, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-13304. Exemptions from limitation

- A. The limitations prescribed by this article do not apply to:
- 1. Personal property, other than permanently affixed mobile homes that are subject to chapter 15, article 5 of this title. The full cash value of personal property, other than permanently affixed mobile homes, shall be used for all purposes in lieu of limited property value.
- 2. Property included in property class one, paragraphs 1 through 7 and 11 under section 42-12001. The full cash value of that property shall be used for all purposes in lieu of limited property value.
- B. This section does not restrict the determination of full cash value of all parcels or items or property in this state pursuant to article 2 of this chapter for purposes of levying a tax rate for secondary property tax purposes and for all other lawful purposes.
- Sec. 7. Section 42-15105, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-15105. Supplemental notice and appeal of valuation or classification in case of new construction, changes to assessment parcels and changes in use

For property that is valued by the assessor, in the case of new construction, additions to, deletions from or splits or consolidations of assessment parcels and changes in property use that occur after September 30 of the preceding year and before October 1 of the valuation year:

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- 1. The assessor shall notify the owner of the property of any change in the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION on or before September 30 of the valuation year.
- 2. Within twenty-five days after the date of the assessor's notice, the property owner may appeal the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION to the state board of equalization if the property is located in a county with a population of five hundred thousand persons or more or to the county board of equalization if the property is located in any other county.
- Sec. 8. Section 42-16104, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16104. Operation of county board

- A. One or more members of the county board or a hearing officer of the county board may hold hearings and take testimony to be reported for action by the county board.
- B. The county board or hearing officer shall meet as often as necessary to hear all petitions filed under section 42-16105. The county board shall mail notice of each hearing to all parties at least fourteen days before the date of the hearing unless all parties waive the notice requirement. The county board shall complete all hearings and issue all decisions under this section on or before October 15 of each year.
- C. The county board may change any valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of property that is valued by the assessor or hearing officer, if one is appointed.
- Sec. 9. Section 42-16105, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16105. Appeal of valuation or legal classification from county assessor to county board

- A. If the county assessor denies all or part of a petition under section 42-16055, and if a county board of equalization has been established in the county, the petitioner may appeal the assessor's decision to the county board by filing with the clerk of the county board, within twenty-five days after the date that the assessor's decision was mailed to the petitioner, a copy of the written basis of the decision according to the instructions on the petition.
- B. The department may contest any proposed valuation or classification or any proposed change in valuation or classification before the county board. If, in the director's opinion, a decision of an assessor is erroneous, the director may appeal the assessor's decision to the county board within twenty-five days after the assessor's decision was mailed to the taxpayer and the department. In such an action the taxpayer shall raise any defense the taxpayer has to liability for the tax and any additional tax sought to be imposed. If issues other than valuation or classification are raised by either party, the action shall be tried as if it were an action pursuant to section 42-11005 or 42-11052.

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C. A property owner that receives a notice of valuation under section 42-15105 may appeal the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION to the county board as provided in subsection A of this section within twenty-five days after the date of the assessor's notice.

Sec. 10. Section 42-16107, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16107. Evidence; basis for decision

- A. The decision shall be based on evidence presented by parties attending the hearing.
- B. The county board shall consider the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION fixed by the assessor on similar property that is similarly situated.
- C. The evidence permitted in an appeal relating to a petition based on the income approach to value is limited to the income and expense data filed with the petition, the testimony of the petitioner and any witnesses presented on the petitioner's behalf, and evidence presented by the assessor and the department.
- Sec. 11. Section 42-16109, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16109. Corrections and changes to tax roll

- A. The county board may correct any error or mistake in the assessor's valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION under the law when the county board considers it necessary to list the property on the roll at its full cash value.
- B. The county board shall require the assessor to place on the roll and determine the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of any property that is subject to taxation but that is not on the roll. In the absence of the assessor, the county board shall determine the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of the omitted property and transmit the proposed valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION to the department as provided by section 42-11056.
- C. The county assessor shall make the necessary changes in the tax roll and records to reflect the county board's determination.
- D. The department has the right to intervene and be heard in any proceeding pursuant to this section.
- Sec. 12. Section 42-16110, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16110. Entry of changes and completion of roll

If the board of supervisors makes any changes to valuations OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATIONS ordered by the county board of equalization it shall:

- 1. Add up on the roll the entries of:
- (a) Valuation of each description of property.
- (b) Valuation of each class of property, as valued.
- (c) Total valuations.
- 2. Enter all totals on the roll.

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Sec. 13. Section 42-16157, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16157. Appeal of valuation or legal classification from county assessor to state board of equalization

- A. Except as provided in subsection C or D of this section, if the county assessor denies all or part of a petition under section 42-16055, and if a county board of equalization is not established in the county where the property is located, the petitioner may appeal the assessor's decision to the state board of equalization by filing with the state board, within twenty-five days after the date that the assessor's decision was mailed to the petitioner, a copy of the written basis of the decision according to the instructions on the petition.
- B. The department may contest any proposed valuation or classification or any proposed change in valuation or classification before the state board. If, in the director's opinion, a decision of an assessor is erroneous, the director may appeal the assessor's decision to the state board within twenty-five days after the assessor's decision was mailed to the taxpayer and the department. In such an action the taxpayer shall raise any defense the taxpayer has to liability for the tax and any additional tax sought to be imposed. If issues other than valuation or classification are raised by either party, the action shall be tried as if it were an action pursuant to section 42-11005 or 42-11052.
- C. A property owner who receives a notice of valuation under section 42-15105 may appeal the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION to the state board as provided in subsection A of this section within twenty-five days after the date of the assessor's notice.
- D. A property owner whose petition is denied, in whole or in part, pursuant to section 42-19051 may only appeal the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION to the state board as provided in subsection A of this section within twenty days after the date of the assessor's notice of refusal or decision.
- E. The state board may contract with any county with a population of less than five hundred thousand persons according to the most recent United States decennial census to provide review of petitions filed under section 42-16105. These hearings shall be conducted in the county in which the property of the subject hearings is located.
- Sec. 14. Section 42-16158, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16158. Appeal of valuation or legal classification from department to state board of equalization

A. A property owner who is not satisfied with the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of the property as determined by the department may appeal to the state board by filing a petition with the state board that is postmarked on or before October 1 or within fifteen days after the department mails its decision to the property owner, whichever date is later. The state board

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shall prescribe the form of and procedure for filing the petition by administrative rule.

- B. The state board shall notify the petitioner of the time and place of the hearing. The petitioner:
- 1. May appear before the state board at such time as the board may direct.
- 2. Is entitled to be heard at any hearing regarding the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of the property.
- 3. Shall show cause why the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION should be changed.
- C. If the state board orders the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION to be changed, it shall immediately transmit a copy of the order to the property owner and to the officers of this state and the county, city or town in charge of tax assessments who shall correct the tax roll accordingly.
- Sec. 15. Section 42-16161, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16161. Filings and hearings

- A. If the state board maintains an electronic filing system, a party may transmit required information to the board in a format that is compatible with the board's filing system. The board's transmitted receipt is evidence that the board acknowledges that the petitions were filed for purposes of this article.
- B. A person whose petition under article 2 of this chapter was denied in whole or in part and who appeals to the state board shall file with the state board:
- 1. A copy of the notice of the assessor's original valuation AND LEGAL CLASSIFICATION.
- 2. A copy of the written basis of the assessor's subsequent decision on the petition.
- C. Each hearing shall be held in the county in which the property is located. With the permission of all parties, the state board may conduct telephonic hearings when appropriate.
- D. The hearing officer, board member or panel shall act on the petition, shall hear testimony presented in person at the hearing and may subpoena witnesses to testify regarding the petition. Unless all parties agree otherwise, each party shall submit evidence in person.
- E. The decision shall be based on evidence presented by the parties attending the hearing.
- Sec. 16. Section 42-16166, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16166. <u>Transmitting changes in valuations or legal</u> classifications

On or before the fourth Friday in November of each year the state board shall transmit to:

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- 1. The assessor of each county a statement of changes, if any, that it has made in the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of any property in the county that is valued by the county assessor.
- 2. The department a statement of changes, if any, that it has made in the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of:
 - (a) Any property that is valued by the department.
- (b) Property of taxpayers who pay their taxes to the department, except that in the case of private car companies, the statement shall be transmitted on or before October 31.
- Sec. 17. Section 42-16204, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16204. Appeal from department to court

A property owner who is not satisfied with the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of the property as determined by the department may appeal directly to superior court as provided by this article on or before December 15.

Sec. 18. Section 42-16205, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16205. Appeal to court in the case of new construction, changes to assessment parcels and changes in use

- A. An appeal to court from the state board of equalization or a county board of equalization relating to changes in assessments under section 42-15105 due to new construction, additions to or deletions from assessment parcels or changes in property use that occur after September 30 of the preceding year and before October 1 of the valuation year shall be filed within sixty days after the date of mailing of the decision.
- B. A new owner of property that was valued by the assessor and whose valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION was not appealed by the former owner of the property may appeal the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION to court on or before December 15 of the year in which the taxes are levied.
- Sec. 19. Section 42-16251, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16251. Definitions

In this article, unless the context otherwise requires:

- 1. "Board" means the county board of equalization or the state board of equalization, as appropriate.
 - 2. "Court" means either the superior court or tax court.
- 3. "Error" means any mistake in assessing or collecting property taxes resulting from:
- (a) An imposition of an incorrect, erroneous or illegal tax rate that resulted in assessing or collecting excessive taxes.
- (b) An incorrect designation or description of the use of property or its classification pursuant to chapter 12, article 1 of this title.

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- (c) Applying the incorrect assessment ratio percentages prescribed by chapter 15, article 1 of this title.
- (d) Misreporting or failing to report property if a statutory duty exists to report the property.
- (e) Subject to the requirements of section 42-16255, subsection B, a valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION that is based on an error that is exclusively factual in nature or due to a specific legal restriction that affects the subject property and that is objectively verifiable without the exercise of discretion, opinion or judgment and that is demonstrated by clear and convincing evidence, such as:
- (i) A mistake in the description of the size, use or ownership of land, improvements or personal property.
- (ii) Clerical or typographical errors in reporting or entering data that was used directly to establish valuation.
- (iii) A failure to timely capture on the tax roll a change in value OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION caused by new construction, the destruction or demolition of improvements, the splitting of one parcel of real property into two or more new parcels or the consolidating of two or more parcels of real property into one new parcel existing on the valuation date.
- (iv) The existence or nonexistence of the property on the valuation date.
- (v) Any other objectively verifiable error that does not require the exercise of discretion, opinion or judgment.
- Error does not include a correction that results from a change in the law as a result of a final nonappealable ruling by a court of competent jurisdiction in a case that does not involve the property for which a correction is claimed.
- 4. "Taxpayer" means the owner of real or personal property that is liable for tax.
- Sec. 20. Section 42-16252, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16252. Notice of error; response; petition for review; appeal

- A. Subject to the limitations and conditions prescribed by this article, if a county assessor or the department determines that any real or personal property has been assessed improperly as a result of a property tax error, the county assessor or department shall send the taxpayer a notice of error at the taxpayer's last known address by:
- 1. Certified mail, return receipt requested, if correction of the error results in an increase in the valuation of the property.
- 2. First class mail or, at the taxpayer's written request, delivery by common carrier or electronic transmittal, if correction of the error does not result in an increase in the valuation of the property.

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- B. The notice shall:
- 1. Be in a form prescribed by the department.
- 2. Clearly identify the subject property by tax parcel number or tax roll number and the year or years for which the correction is proposed.
- 3. Explain the error, the reasons for the error and the proposed correction of the error.
- 4. Inform the taxpayer of the procedure and deadlines for appealing all or part of the proposed determination before the tax roll is corrected.
- C. Within thirty days after receiving a notice of error the taxpayer may file a written response to the taxing authority that sent the notice to either consent to or dispute the proposed correction of the error and to state the grounds for disputing the correction. A failure to file a written response within thirty days constitutes consent to the proposed correction unless a request for an extension of time is made within thirty days after receiving the notice of error. If an extension is granted, any response that is not filed within the extended due date constitutes consent to the proposed correction.
- D. If an owner of real property consents to the proposed correction, or consents to the correction but disputes the proposed valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION as provided on the form prescribed by the department, the tax roll shall be promptly corrected to allow property taxes to be levied and collected in all subsequent tax years, but no additional tax, interest or penalty may be imposed for the current tax year or any tax year preceding the date of the notice of error. If an owner of real property disputes the proposed correction and a court determines, after an appeal pursuant to subsection G, that an error occurred, any taxes that are assessed pursuant to this subsection, including all cases involving personal property, are delinguent if not paid within sixty days after the date the supplemental billing is mailed to the taxpayer. If taxes have been overpaid, they shall be refunded with interest at the rate determined pursuant to section 42-1123 within ninety days after the roll is corrected. The owner may appeal valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION issues that arise from the correction as provided in this section.
- E. If requested, the assessor or department shall meet with the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative in any case in which the taxpayer has timely filed a written response disputing the proposed correction.
- F. If the parties fail to agree on all or part of the proposed correction, the department or assessor shall serve a notice on the taxpayer by certified mail advising the taxpayer that the error will be corrected within forty-five days unless the taxpayer files a petition on a form prescribed by the department with the county board of equalization, if one is established in the county, or, if one is not established in the county, with the state board of equalization. The department or assessor shall include a petition form with the notice and an explanation of the appeals procedure. The petition must be filed with the county board or the state

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board within thirty days after the notice prescribed by this subsection is mailed, or it is barred. On receiving the petition, the board shall hold a hearing on the proposed correction within thirty days and shall issue a written decision pursuant to the board's rules.

G. A party that is dissatisfied with the decision of the county board or state board may appeal the decision to court within sixty days after the date the board's decision is mailed, but any additional taxes that are determined to be due must be timely paid before delinquency for the court to retain jurisdiction of the matter.

Sec. 21. Section 42-16255, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16255. Evidence that may be considered at hearings; extent of correction; pending administrative and judicial appeals

- A. In any hearing before the county board, state board or court under this article, either party may present any evidence regarding property tax errors regardless of whether a notice of error or notice of claim was filed. The board or court has jurisdiction to make any such correction.
- B. This article does not authorize an independent review of the overall valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of property that could have been appealed pursuant to article 2, 3, 4 or 5 of this chapter or chapter 19, article 2 of this title. If an administrative or judicial appeal is pending regarding the subject property, the alleged error shall be adjudicated as part of the administrative or judicial appeal for the affected tax year. If a specific error of fact, not previously known, was not addressed in a prior appeal, an appeal may be brought pursuant to this section.
- Sec. 22. Section 42-16257, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-16257. <u>Valuation of property</u>

In valuing any property pursuant to this article, the assessor, department or reviewing body shall use the valuation AND LEGAL CLASSIFICATION criteria that were in effect on the valuation date.

Sec. 23. Section 42-17152, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-17152. Extending tax roll; limitation on residential property tax; effect of informalities

A. As soon as the county board of supervisors finally determines the estimated amounts provided for in article $\frac{1}{2}$ of this chapter, it shall assess taxes for the estimated amounts on the taxable property of the county, according and in proportion to the individual and particular valuation as specified in the assessment roll for the year, except that pursuant to article IX, section 18, Constitution of Arizona, primary property taxes may not be assessed in any tax year against real property, improvements and personal property classified as class three pursuant to section 42-12003 in excess of one per cent of the property's limited property value.

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- B. The board of supervisors shall compute and list the property taxes and totals of taxes of each parcel, shall add the several taxes levied and shall compute the totals. The completed document constitutes the assessment and tax roll for the year.
- C. In addition to the requirements of subsection B of this section, if the board of supervisors authorizes tax statements to be delivered to the taxpayers of the county, the board shall list and compute the totals of the taxes by jurisdiction, for the current and the previous year.
- D. Any informality in complying with the requirements of this chapter does not render any tax collection proceeding illegal.
- E. For the purposes of this section, items of merchandise property that are exempt pursuant to article IX, sections 2 and 13, Constitution of Arizona, need not be listed on the tax rolls or tax statements.
- Sec. 24. Section 42-19051, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-19051. Administrative review of valuation or classification by assessor

- A. The owner of property that is valued by the assessor or the person in whose possession it is found may appeal to the assessor within twenty days after the date the notice was delivered by filing a petition with the assessor on a form prescribed by the department. The petition shall set forth in writing:
- 1. The owner's opinion of the value OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION of the property.
- 2. Substantial information that justifies the opinion of value OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION in order for the assessor to consider the information for the purpose of basing a change in the valuation OR LEGAL CLASSIFICATION.
- B. The assessor shall rule on each petition within twenty days after it is filed.
- C. The notice provided under this section shall be in the same manner as prescribed in section 42-16056.
- D. If the request of the petitioner is denied, in whole or in part, the assessor shall deliver to the petitioner written notice of the grounds for refusing to grant the request contained in the petition.
- Sec. 25. Section 42-19052, Arizona Revised Statutes, is amended to read:

42-19052. Appeal from assessor

- A. A person who appeals to the assessor pursuant to section 42-19051 may appeal to:
- 1. The county board of equalization, if a county board has been established in the county, within twenty days after the date of the assessor's notice of refusal or decision. The appeal shall be in the same manner as prescribed by chapter 16, article 3 of this title.
- 2. The state board of equalization, if a county board has not been established in the county, within twenty days after the date of the

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assessor's notice of refusal or decision. THE APPEAL SHALL BE IN THE SAME
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     MANNER AS PRESCRIBED BY CHAPTER 16, ARTICLE 4 OF THIS TITLE.
           B. Any party that is dissatisfied with the decision of the board may
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     appeal the decision to court as prescribed in chapter 16, article 5 of this
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           Sec. 26. Laws 2008, chapter 290, section 3 is amended to read:
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           Sec. 3. <u>Delayed repeal</u>
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           Section 43–1074.01, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act
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     LAWS 2008, CHAPTER 290, SECTION 2, is repealed FOR TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING
     from and after December 31, 2017.
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           Sec. 27. Laws 2008, chapter 290, section 6 is amended to read:
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           Sec. 6. Delayed repeal
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           Section 43-1168, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended by this act LAWS
14
     2008, CHAPTER 290, SECTION 5, is repealed FOR TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING from
15
     and after December 31, 2017.
16
           Sec. 28. Laws 2008, chapter 290, section 12 is amended to read:
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           Sec. 12. <u>Effective date</u>
           Sections 43-1074.01 and 43-1168, Arizona Revised Statutes, as amended
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19
     by this act LAWS 2008, CHAPTER 290, are effective FOR TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING
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     from and after December 31, 2009.
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           Sec. 29. Laws 2008, chapter 290, section 13 is amended to read:
           Sec. 13. Effective date
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23
           Sections 43-1074.01 and 43-1168, Arizona Revised Statutes, as added by
24
    this act LAWS 2008, CHAPTER 290, are effective FOR TAXABLE YEARS BEGINNING
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     from and after December 31, 2017.
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Sec. 30. Repeal

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- A. Section 42-13303, Arizona Revised Statutes, is repealed.
- 28 B. Laws 2000, chapter 84, sections 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16 29 and 17 are repealed.
- 30 C. Laws 2005, chapter 131, section 8 is repealed.

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